NTW-YORK and HARLEM RALEOAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trims Leave Depot exters of Walte and Center at:

10 a m. Mall Train for Alberty, storping at all Stations.

11 b m. Walter Pains Train, storping at all Stations.

12 c m. Walter Pains Train, storping at all Stations.

13 c m. Williamsbridge Train, storping at all Stations.

14 c m. Walter Pains Train, storping at all Stations.

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NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1957, and until further notice. For A ster Monday, Nov. 8, 1257, and until further notice, Pos-sager Frains will leave pler foot of Duene-et, as follows vist DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 8 a m., for Dankirk and Buffale, and intermediate stations.

ROCK LAND PASSENGER at 7p m. from foot of Chambers

wis Plermont, for Sufferos and intermediate stations.

WAT PASSENGER at 4 p ms., for Newburgh, Middletown,
and to be mediate stations.

EMIGRANT at 5 p m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme
meter stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DATLY (SUNDAYS

EXCEPTED).

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p m , for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p.m., sof Bunktu and the Elmira.
These Rapress Trains control at Eimira with the Elmira.
These Rapress Trains control at Eimira with the Elmira.
These Rapress and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at
Emphastron was the Symmes and Eimphastron Railroad, for
Byrames; at Corning with the Infield. Corning and New-York
Patinoad for Rechester at Great Read with the Delaware Lack
warms and Western Railroad for Semanton; at Housellaville
with the Eurifalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at
Endals and Bunktu with the Lake Suore Railroad, for Cieve
and, Chreinnati, Toledo, Devrott, Chicago, &c
CHARLES XORAN, President.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GEN ESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, and New-York and the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, and New-York and Eight Railroad, forms a five route, torether with the superior comfert afforded by the wide cars, ronders it by far the most desirable between the above-named elite.

Takket can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Takket can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Takket office, foot of Dusmest, and No. 193 Broadway; also in Jersey Giv. Beszage checket through These Office, foot of Dunnest and Ne 193 Broaders, Telesty Office, foot of Dunnest through Jersey City. Bergage checked through Preights will be transported between New-York and Roches-Freights will be transported between New-York and thereto ber with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto be ablasted by calling on the transmars Freight Agent of the can be obtained by calling on the Joseph Springer of C. S. TAPPAN, New-York and Frie Refired, Eric Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent No 183 Broadway.

No traise on the Buffalo, Coming and New-York Reliroad on Banday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-TEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mall and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 a m. ad 4 and 6 p.m.; fare \$3, 12 m., \$2.25, stopping at all way sta-tus; if and 4 go to Kenainston. Through linkets solid for Gin-siumi (\$17 and \$18.60) and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through buggage checked to Washington in 8 a m. and 6 p.m. trains.

WOODRUSE, Assistant Superintendent.

The Beggage will be received for any train unless delivered and secked lifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atsete effice with Western North-western and Soush-western
Butes by a cer timone Railway tirect. This Road also connects
at Pitasough with cally line of Steamers to all ports on the
Western Rivers and at Cleveland and Sandanky with steamers
to all ports on the North-western Lekes-making the most
street, cleap and reliable route by which PREIGHT can be
treet cleap and reliable route by which PREIGHT can be
treet cleap and reliable route by which PREIGHT am be
treet to and from the Great West.

ATES BETWEEN PHILADELFIIIA and PITTSBURGH.
PUST CLASS-Boots. Shoes. Hate and Caps. 90 contag.
Books. Dry Goods (in boxes, beloe and tranks).
Drugs (in boxes and bales). Feathers. Furs. &c...

Bucket Glass-Boots. Shoes. Hate and Sheep
Fot ta, seather (in rolls or baxes). Wood and Sheep
Fot ta, seather (in rolls or baxes). Wood and Sheep
Fot ta, seatward, &c.

PRINCO Class-Coffee, Fish, Raom, Beef and
Fork (in cash or baxes, Eastward). Lard and (50 cents)
Lard Oil, Neila Sods Ash, German Clay, Tar,

Pitch, Bosin dec.

Corres.—\$2 \$\psi\$ cale, not exceeding 500 in weight, intui forces potice.

In shipping Geods from any point east of Philadelphis, is marticular to mark the package "Via Penneylvania Railroad." All Geods our signed to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphis Finnew Agents—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; E. Essa & Co. St. Louis; P. G. O'Rellly & Co., Evansville, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Dumernill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louivrille, Ind., Lee, Lee, Co., Mo., 24 Aries House, New York, and No. 40 Sunta at., New York, E. J. Bosseler, Philadelphis, Magraw & Koons, Beltimore; D. A. Stewart, Tutaburghe, Magraw & Koons, Beltimore; H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphis, H. J. LOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphis, Magraw, Philadelph

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Great Central Route.

The Pennsylvania Ballroad connects at Flitsburgh with rail todds to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Atton. Galesia and Ghiosgo.

B., Frank fort, Lexington and Louisville, Kr.; Terre Hante, Hadison, Lafayeste and Indiacapolls, Ind.; Ghozinnad, Dayton, Joseph B., Bellefontaline, Sendanky, Tolead, Oleveland, Complete, Calleville, Massillon and Wooster, Onley allow, Calleville, Massillon and Wooster, Onley allow, He steam pecket-bons from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Chieducals.

Theomah Tickets for the East can be had at the Complete of the Cast can be added to the Complete of the Cast can be added to the C

he steam packet-base from any of new orleans, in the convolution of Chickmans. Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above suntoned places in the West.

Fusenegers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable route by the state of the Chickets of the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICKETO IN SE HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 66 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 66 HOURS.

Medical.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM, FOR WEAK AND much that and the state of the

Legal Notices.

ELECTION NOTICE . -Purement to the provisions of the Laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the common Conneil of the Cargo New York, that an Election will be held in the various Election Districts of the several Wards of said city, on the FIRSE TUESDAY in December next (being the first day of December, 1887).

The Pells will be held at the places which have been daly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in such Districts during the present year, and the Pells will be open at subtract, and remain open unit causes, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following: A Mayor, in the place of Fernando Wood.

Two Governors of the Alms thouse, in the place of Anthony Durno (only one person to be voted for such office by each action).

At Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City.
Two Constables in each Ward.
Six Connelimen in each Senatorial District.
One Commission- of Common Schools for each Ward.
One lespecter of Common Schools for each Ward.
Two Tractees of Common Schools for each Ward. And such the reshool efficies in the various Wards as may have become examily prosignation or other causes.

Two Traisees of Gommon Schools for each Ward. And such ther school effices in the various Wards as may have become team, by resignation or other causes.

Twestee Supervisors for the City and County of New York, in the late of the Historic Cart in the City of New York, in the late of the District Court in the City of New York, in the late District in the place of Bartholoms w O'Comon.

A Justice of the District Court in the City of New York, in the Ild District in the place of Bartholoms w O'Comon.

A Justice of the District Court in the City of New York, in the Ild District in the place of Wallem H. Van Cott

A Inches of the District Court in the City of New York, in the lift. District in the place of William H. Van Cott

A Fuelloe of the Electric Court in the City of New York, in the Vith District, in the place of John Anderson, jun.

A Justice of the District Court in the City of New-York, in the Vith District, in the place of John Anderson, in.

A Police Justice of the lat District in the City of New-York, in the Place Justice of the District in the City of New-York, in the place of James H. Webb.

A Police Justice of the Id. District in the City of New-York, in the place of Marthew T. Breman.

A Police Justice of the Id. District in the City of New-York, in the place of Wallam L. Wood.

A Pelice Justice of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Wallam L. Wood.

A Pelice Justice of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Wallam L. Wood.

A Pelice Justice of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the place of the Vith District in the City of New-York, in the Place Justice of the Vith District in the City of N

York, in the place of J. Sperman Brownell.

A Police Justice of the Vth. District in the City of New York,
in the place of Sermans W. Caborn. in the place of the Vith Historic in the City of New York,
A Police Justice of the Vith District in the City of New York in the place of Within S Davison.
A Police Justice of the Vith District in the City of New York, in the place of Jumes M Financies.
A Police Justice of the Vith, District in the City of New York, in the place of Jumes M Financies.

the place of James M. Flandress. ice Justice of the VIII in. District in the City of New the place of Michael Connolly. in the place of the Common Council.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE,

Corn of the Common Council.

New-York, Nov. 16 1857.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is breeby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BANGS, Ja., hate of the City of Bew York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the value of the claim of the City of New York, deceased, in the City of New York, and on or hofore the fourth day of March 1984.—Patch New York, then need day of September, 1875.

22 Inwittin W FRANCIS N. BANGS, Administrator,

IN PURSUANCE of so order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persents having claims against William SymES, late of the City of New York, devaned, to present the same, with vonchers increase, to be subscriber, at her residence. No. 287 Third week that the City of New York, are no before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of Golober, ELIZABETH SYMES.

et 4 law 5 m West.

SUPPEME COURT.—EUGENIA J. B. NOR-SHPPEME COURT.—FUGENIA J. B. NOR—

Bis pointiff sesinet FUGENE J NORRIS defendant—

became in for telled—(com mit set)—To EUGENE J. NOR
Rib, defendant. You are hereby snamesed and required to conmore the complaint in this action, which will be liked in the

effice of the Coura of the Coura of R. pt. at the Guy Hall, in

the City of bic alya and to serve a copy of your answer to the

and couplaint on the obserbers at upic office, No. 7 at Well
street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the

action of his summara in you are more of the day of such

ervice, and if you failto answer the sid completit within the

court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dates November 6, 187. 5 MITH A WOOD WARD flaintiff attorneys.

The complaint in this action was thich in the office of the Court

of King at the City Hall, in the City of Encol
by, cather the had of Newember 1857.

Ett lawith W. Saltz & WOOD WARD,

Frantiff's Attorneys.

The pamphlet is written in plain and unpretending

THE PEGPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of the free and independent—To all persons interested in the cetate of DANIEL STEAD, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, nexted, hin, or otherwise, and recting: You and each of you are hereby citted and required personally to be and appear before our Satrogate of the County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, we have you have you have you have you have you have you have not that day, then and there to attend the final estilement of the account of proceedings of Charles A. May, Poblic Administrator in the City of New York, and as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said decreased. In testiming whereof we have caused the seal of the cline of said Surrogate to be hereunted affixed. Witness, Alexander W. Brailts. 4) ford, exquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. of New-York, the 24th day of November, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and 5fty-even, n25 law6W A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent—To all persons interested in the estate of NIGHOLAS HARNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of ke conterview, each greefing: You and each of you are hereby ofted and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December next, at eleven of eloch in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles A. May, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, and as a dministrator of the goods, chattels and credited said decreased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the sent of office of said Surrogate to be bereunts affixed. Witness, Alexander W. Bradford, esquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City Let S.] of New-York, the 2th day of Now-may, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hondred and fifty-seven.

25 lewew W. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NeW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent—To all persons interested in the extra of ROSANNA UNDERHILL. late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin. or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are berely cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the Com y of New-York, as his office in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenous of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles A. May, Public Administrator in the City of New York, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said decoased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereto safined. Witness, Alexander IV. Bradford, esquire, Su rogate of our said County, at the City of L. 5.1 New York the 24th day of November in the year of our Lord or a thousand eight hundred and fifey-aven.

25 lawfow. A. W. BRADFORD, Serrogate.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW YORK by the grace of God, free and independent—To all person interested in the estate of BaRTHOLOMEW BOURKE, (o' Burke) lists of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surregate of the County of New York, as his efficie in the City of New York, on the 23d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the foreneous of the day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Coarles A May, Public Administrator, in the City of New York, and as Administrator of the goods, chutchs and credits of said deceased. In testimory whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said ford esquire Burrogate of our said county, at the City of Loy Coarles A Way, A Way, The 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord core themsand eight hundred and fity seven.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YOR'S, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent—To all persons interested in the Estate of ANNE GISSON, list of the

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YOR'S, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent —To all parsons interested in the Estate of ANNE GISSON, late of the Gity of New York, deceased, as Creditors, next of Kin, or otherwise, end greeting: You and each of you are hereby eited and required personal y to be and appear before our Surrorse of the Gorety of New York at his office, in the City of New York on the 25d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the seconat of proceedings of Charles A. May, Public Administrator in the City of New York, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be kereunto affixed. Witness, Alexancer W. Finalford, equire, Surragate of our said county, at the City of New York, it is 1 the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

thousand eight hundred and fifty even of our Lord on at 5 lawfew A. W. BRA OFORD, Surrogate.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Ind. THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent: To all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM R HENDERSON, late of Fanama, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise; set d groeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be said appear before our Surrogate of the Courty of New York, as his office, in the City of New York, on the 28d day of December next at 11 o'clock in the forenon of the 28d day of December next at 11 o'clock in the forenon of that day, then and there to attend the lina settlement of the account of proceedings of Clarke A. May, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, and as Administrator of the poods'chattels and credits of said doceased In testinony where of we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto sfilled. Witness Alexander W. Bradford, eag ire, It. 8. Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. A. W.BRAOFORD, 225 law 5 w.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK

By the Grace of God, free and independent: To all persons interested in the Estate of MANUEL SILVA, late of
Fayal, Azores Islands, decessed, as creditors next of kin, of
Fayal, Azores Islands, decessed, as creditors next of kin, of
Fayal, Azores Islands, decessed, as creditors next of kin, of
Fayal, Azores Islands, decessed, as creditors next of kin, of
Fayal, Azores Islands, decessed, as creditors
Forgate of the County of New York, at his office, in the City of
New York, on the 23d day of December next, at eleven o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final
settlement of the account of proceedings of Cherles A. May,
Public Administrator, in the City of New York, and as Administrator of the goods, chattless and credits of and deceased all Destimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surngate to be hereinto affixed. Witness, Alexansander W.

Lis I Bradford, equire, Surrogate of our said County, at the
City of New York the 24th day of November, in the year
of our Loid one thousand cight hundred and fifty seven.

10072 Iswew W. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK,
by the Grace of God Free and Independent—To sil per
sens interested in the Estate of JOHANNES MADSDEN, lay
of Denmark, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise,
send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the
County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on
the 23d day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of
that day, then and there to strend the final settlement of the
secount of proceedings of GMARLES A. MAY, Public Adminstrator in the City of New-York, and as Administrator of the
goods, chattels and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness [L. S.] Alexander W. Bradford, equire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of Noember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

AL . W . W . W New-Pork Daily Cribane

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND STAV-ERY: A flictorical Survey of the Relation of the Early Methodists to Slavery By DANIEL DE VINER of the New-York East Conference. Swa, paper, pp. 96. New York: French Mart.

Ecclesiastical disputes, upon points of dostrine and articles of faith are not interesting to secular readers. Still less attractive are wranglings concerning church pelity. We do not, therefore, propose to pass any opinion either upon the facts or the theories contained in the pamphlet before us, so far as they may relate to purely ecclesiastical matters. The Methodist Episcopal Church has periodicals where such questions may be

discussed to better advantage.

Twenty-six years ago the writer of this pamphlet was requested by the New-York Methodist Conference of which he is still a member), to refrain from agitating the question of Slavery. Like the great political parties of the day, the Methodist Episcopal Church decided that all discussions concerning "the peculiar institution" were ill-timed and injudicious, and that the evil would best be remedied by letting it alone. But the Church could not escape from the same necessity which compelled Party to notice its existence. I: was discussed, and discussion in time resulted in the sever ance in the Methodist Church. But in the separation many churches beyond Mason and Dixon's line asso ciated themselves with the Northern division of the Church; and in these churches were some slaves and slaveholders, whose novel position has been the sub ject of much discussion in the Church, and the occasion of this pamphlet.

But it is not only to church members that this namphlet will prove attractive. Our older and more thoughtful readers, who have witnessed the gradual encroachments of the Slave Power in the Government of the United States as it has been exhibited in the monopoly of offices-the perversion of the Constitution in special and sectional legislation, may here see the parallel progress of Slavery within the church; how it was deried admittance within its pale, by its founders, in the most unequivocal terms; how in times of confusion it did obtain a stealthy entry; how it trembled for a foothold; how it grew is power till it demanded a recognition of right; and how it now seeks to subvert the whole spirit and framework of the organization for its own benefit. We who have read Rafas Choate's opinion of the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence; who have listened to Jefferson Davis's explanation of knotty points in the Constitution, and protested against the recent decision of the Supreme Court, can understand the indignation of our author, when he hears, or cathedra, that the church of his choice is "constitutionally, historically and administratively a slaveholding church."

In the formation of his opinions, the writer has had the advantage of personal acquaintance with his subiset, having sport seven years of his pastorate in the Southern States, and been identified nearly fifty years with the church. To maintain his positions he adduces many curious bits of documentary evidence, the fruits of patient research and thorough acquaintance with

strained from annibilating his opponents by considerstions of ciemes cy.

style, often homely and rugged, but always close, logical and forcible. There is nothing circultons either in his style or his argument. He presses his questions to their ultimate conclusions, with the most second convictions of the invulnerability of his position. With the compremising spirit of the day he holds no communion. Believing that Slavery is an evil, he is not to be juggled into an assent to its existence by any dectrine of "innocent," "involuntary," or "benev-olent" slaveholding, which terms, we infer from the pamphlet, are current among divines. He quickly dispels the foge and mists with which apologists have enveloped the question. On such points there is a charming simplicity in his style, and yet an inexorable

directness in his argument. Our writer is no Jeremiah, bewalling the condition of his people, and despairing of good. He is sanguine and esthusiastic, despite his years. He retains utbounded reverence for his Church; has faith in God and man; and believes in the triumph of his principles. The peculiar bent of his mind cannot better be illus trated than by reproducing the last sentence of his pamphlet. "For we can have no better abolition book than the Bible, and no better plan for the eman cipation of Slavery than the enforcement of Christian discipline."

ABRIDGEMENT OF DESATES OF CONGRESS FROM 1787 to 1816. Vol. IV. 8vo., pp 701. D. Appleton & Co. The fourth volume of "Benton's Debates of Con gress." which has just issued from the press, extends from 1808, the last Session of Jefferson's administration, to the close of Madison's Second Congress, March 4, 1813, the country being then in the hight of the war with Great Britain. This is a very interesting period Party spirit reached a hight never known before or since. The volume opens with the debates which resulted in the repeal of the embargo and the substitute for it of a non-intercourse with France and Great Britain. Durirg all this period the foreign relations of the country form the leading topic, followed up after the declarstion of war against Great Britain by expedients for prosecuting hostilities, such as might better have been attended to before the war was declared. Other topics of interest included in this volume are Miranda's expedition, the question of the racharter of the first Bank of the United States, and the Henry Disclosures, for which Mr. Madison paid \$50,000. Each volume of this collection has a very copious index, and the work is got out in a style of execution worthy of its rational character, and which does the

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF HIGHWAYS. By JOSEPH K AGGELL and THOMAS DURFEE. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Evo., pp. 452.

highest credit to the publishers.

Of this work, the general plan and about a third part of the matter in the volume as published are by Mr. Angell, well known as the author of a number of law books which have had good acceptance with the profession. The remainder is by Mr. Darfee, whose assistance Mr. Angell had employed in the preparation of the work, and on whom, upon his death, its completion devolved. Like all Mr. Angell's works, it relates to a subject very unsatisfactorily and insufficiently treated, if at all, by the older wri ers, and as to which most of the learning is to be found in recent books of reports. Thus the present work embraces such novel topics as plankroads, and railroads in streets-things of but a few years' existence. There is also a chapter on the openicg, widening and improving of streets, and the assessment of the estates benefited, which, we believe, is entirely an American

HINTS FOR RELIEF BY A GENERAL LAW TO PRO-TECT AND PROMOTE AMICABLE ARRANGE MENTS FOR EXTERSION AND COMPROMISE BE TWINT DEBTOR AND CREDITOR. By CHARLES M ELLIS. 12mo, pp. 60. Crosby, Nichols & Co.

In this able pamphlet by a learned member of the Boston bar, an attempt is made to establish the prisciples of a method for lessening the necessity of the temporary or permanent stoppage of business, and ex-tended and protracted litigation. The author main-tains that the remedy, or at least an alleviation, for the present financial disasters may be found in a plan, which he expounds, for the prompt settlement of debtors and creditors on an equal basis throughout the country. He urges the importance of an adjustment without suit, and the consequent sacrifices and delay of a judicial administration of assets. His remarks go to illustrate the need of a national bankrupt law and in the present crisis, their seasonableness and discrimi nation cannot fail both te attract and to reward atten

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. December. W. H. Bidwell The contents of this standard periodical continue to exhibit the uniform excellence which has given the work such a high reputation with all readers of refined literary tastes. It has no element of the catch penny its composition, but always fulfills its promises by a judicious selection of the most valuable papers in the periodical literature of the season, enabling its renders to enjoy at a slight expense the "cream" of a variety of popular works. The number now issued contain among other articles of permanent interest, Mr Everett's Address at Buffalo, and is embellished with a portrait of the Rev. President Hopkins of Wi liams College.

The Home, edited by Mrs. H. E. G. Arey (Buffs'o) completes the fourth volume with the number just is sued for December. The work is designed to famish appropriate reading for the family circle, with a special view to instruction and improvement, as well as the gratification of a leisure hour. It contains a well-ar rarged miscellary, both original and selected, and cannot fail to benefit the homes of which it becomes an

LATER FROM BERMUDA .- By the arrival of the brig-T. M. Mayhew and Lady Chapman, from Bermuda se have papers from that place to the 11th inst.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 17th ult. save The Ber muda Royal Garctic of the 17th uit. says:
"A derelict vessel, dismasted and water-logged,
was discovered among the rocks to the north of these
islands on Thurrday evening last. She came in at one
of the channels, and grounded about twe miles inside
the outer recf. She is of American build, and is Isden
with pitch-pine lumber of various thicknesses. The
hull is very much worm-eatin, and has doubtless been for months crifting about the ocean. There were memoranda of her having been boarded, from time to time, since she was abandoned, one of which was, Last boarded by the Bremen brig ---, on the 10th

August, 1857."
The Gazette of the 11th has the following paragraph The Garatte of the lith has the following paragraph:

"We understand that Mr. Arnold of the United
States Army, who came passenger in the Mayhow
from New York, has been sent here by the Smith
action Institution of Washington to study the natural
history of Bermuda. We hope Mr. Arnold will re
ceive, from those in whose power it is, every facility
in prosecuting his researchés."

Jamaica papers to the 20th of October had been re orived at Bernauda Rains visited all parts of the slard in unusual abundance. On the night of the 11th a terrific rain and thunder storm passed over Kingston. which has not been equaled in violence since the storm of 1850, which immediately preceded the breaking out of the cholers in that ciry. Intermittent and yellow fever were pravailing at Jamaica. Trade was duil, "and the downward tendency," says The Standard, "of colonial produce does not appear calculated to improve a state of depression which may be said to have become chronic in the island."

Intermitting fever and yellow fever were prevailing at Jamaica.

In Demerars sugar-making was going on with great rapidity, but trade generally was duil. Freights lowonly £2 10/ P tun offered for a voyage to Europe. By this arrival we have news from the City of Sa Demingo to the ith October, which is not late, and

from Santiago to the 10th. The partieses of Bacz were still in possession of Gamana, and according to private letters were well supplied with provisions, and prepared for a siege of any length. An additional force was about to be dispatched against them. A dispatch from the headquarters of Santawa (Los Caymitos) claims that he is only re-

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

ROCKAWAT, N. J., Nov. 19, 1857. We believe it was the late Rev. Wm. J. Ar astrong, D. D., who conceived and inaugurated local meeting of the patrons of the American Board, of which b was one of the Secretaries, at which as much as possible of the spirit that made its anniversaries occasions of public interest and of practical effect should be brought to the enjoyment and use of the masses wh could not attend the greater gatherings. smaller meetings have been occasionally held, for ten or twelve years past, with various degrees of advan'age. It is hardly possible to give to limited and frequent Conventions the prestige of a great occasion. They must be content with the presence and influence of small men, or-what amounts to the same-of me wacee presence and address are familiar. Yet, under

favorable arrangements, these small Missionary Meetings have sometimes been highly interesting, and contributed not a little to the furtherance of the cause.

One of this character cl. sed in this place last evening and described of a last even-One of this character cl. sed in this place last evening, and is deserving of a passing notice. The prepartions for the meeting were made by the consultation of the pastors of the Presbyterian Charch hore, with the Secretary of the Board resident in New York, engaging a few well-known speakers, giving notice in the religious papers, inviting the churches in the vicinity, and proffering hospitality to strangers. This having been done, a large congregation assembled in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening last, at the time smoothed. ime appointed.

Care had been taken to give the meeting as catholic

time appointed.

Care had been taken to give the meeting as catholic a character as practicable, and no less than four different denominations were represented at this first meeting, and to some extent participated in the exercises. After brief devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the Beston Secretaries of the Board, who has been some two years absent in Turkey for the improvement of his health, was unexpectedly present, and occupied the evering with a statement of his observations and opinions of the progress of Protest at Christianity in the Empire of the Sultan. Mr. Treat adverted to recent well-known political changes, and characterized them as Providential courrences, wencefully favoring the snocess of the Missions of the American Board in that country. The first mission was undertaken with the weakest faith, and for years struggled against obstacles and met with reverses such as have scarcely been experienced in the most barbarous countries. The present aspect of missions is hopeful, not so much from any change of public sentiment in their favor, for this can hardly be predicted of them, but from the marked change in the policy of the Government. The Porte has accepted the views of the leading courts of Europe as regards toleration, and guarantees immunity to all converts from prevailing religions. The facaticism of the people remains much as it long has been, and will continue to horse to the proper of converts where formation, and guarantees immunity to an converte from prevailing religious. The facaticism of the people remains much as it long has been, and will continue to break out into persecution of converts where not vigilantly restrained; but the persecution is lilegal, and the Government will represe it as far as can be. The people understand their rights, and are rapidly iterming that their religion has been simply priceteraft, and will not be backward to avail themselves of the property of th and will not be backward to avail themselves of opportunities to learn and practice that which will make them like the people whose Governments have had influence with their own. Mr. Treat adverted also to the enlarged opprtunities of missionary labors, and appealed to his hearers to give the Board the means of occupying many posts of premising useful-

The Rev. Dr. Schauftler, lately returned from more

means of occupying many poets of promising discritess.

The Rev. Dr. Schaufler, lately returned from more
than twerty vears' service in Turkey, followed, confirming Mr. Treat's statements.

On Wednesday forenoon, after devotional services,
the Rev. Albert Bushnell of the Gaboon mission,
Western Africa speke of the general characteristics
of Africa as a field for missionary labor. It was in
every respect a land of darkness. Beyond a few points
on the Western Coast, the colony of the Cape, and a
single mission of the Sestea near the North East Cape,
the whole continent was a vast unpenetrated moral
wilderness. Yet it was a presperous country, containing, it was estimated, 150 000,000 of inhabitants—
equal to about one reverth the population of the globe.
The converts to Christianity were computed to be
about 14 000 on the Western Coast, and about as many
in South Africa. In addition, he thought there might
be 100,000 children and youth under missionary training in schools. There was suspended before the audience a new missionary map of Africa, exhibiting both
the number and position of the various missions, and
the resulfs of the recent travels of Dr. Barth and the
wenderful explorations of that born traveler, the missionary Livingstone. Frequent references to the map
convinced the hearers of the great incidental advantagers finishors to the cause of geographical, ethnolegical and other services. Instead of Africa being a
vast cesert, it was really a densely populated country,
except the great desert of Sahara. The "Monntains
of the Moon," always laid down in our school geographies until lately, he prenenced "moonshine." As
to the character of the negro, he claimed that we
should dirabuse ourselves of the prejudices which are
the result of ages of injustice and abuse through the
serations for the statisfaction of individuals on specific
points he had not touched on in his address. Many
questions were prepounded, and a half hour was spent
much to the gratification of the sudisnoe. He is a
wan of

questions were prepounded, and a half hour was spent much to the gratification of the audience. He is a man of simplicity and earnestness, and fully believes that Africa will soon "stretch out her bands" in wor-He was followed by Dr. Schauftler in a vivacious

and instructive address respecting Turkey.
In the afternoon, the Sabbath Schools of Rockaway
and the vicinity filled the floor of the church, and
were addressed by Mr. Bucknell, Drs. Schauffler and
Ara D. Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Wood. This was a Ara D. Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Wood. This was a highly interesting meeting, but I need not sketch it. The Convention culminated in a large and highly effective meeting in the evening, of which I will say no more than to characterize the elecing speech of Dr. Ara D. Smith as one of the happiest of his usually fortunate efforts. Whether viewed critically as a liferary execution, or regarded religiously as an impassioned pastatory address, it was one that all approved as able, pertinent and effective.

Thus closed a series of meetings that seem to have hear a save of causer of gratification. The hease was

Thus closed a series of meetings that seem to have been a source of general gratification. The hease was well filled from beginning to end. The principal oitens of the village and many from adjacent towns were in constant attendence, and seem who had frequently attended the larger Anniveraries of the city appressed their higher enjoyment of this.

A word of Reckaway, A very different place from the beach of Long Island, and a very different set of people. It is pushed up between the hills of Morris County, on a cashing river of the same name, which is made tributary to various industrial purposes as it passes. I observe a large grist-mill and three or four founderies and machine shops. The hills abound in iron ore, and large operations are carried on in mining and longing it, the works at this village doing not a teath part of what is done in a distance of six below, at Becuten, and four miles above, at Dover. The Morns Canal serves for transportation, and the Morns and Essex Reilroad has been extended from Morristown to Hackettslown, passing along the val-ley of this river, and connects the people with New-York.

Industry is, of course, at a stand still, and hundreds of laborers are thrown upon the werla without w Strange to say, they flock to New-York to find it!

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE .- The Montreal Transcript of November 17 says:

"The first tube between the abutment and Pie No. 1 on the Montreal side of the river, has at length been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed and the immerse weight of iron was left to support it self on its own bottom, a depression of about an included and a half took place. The calculation, however, was nade for four itches, so that the work has succeeded better then was anticipated. During the Winter another tube will be laid on the Longenii side. We and miss d the work on the piers yet uncompleted w be discentified the work on the plarayet uncompleted win be discentified for the season when two more tiers of stone have been laid. The wooden framework and machinely will then be removed, until another Spring erables the contractors to commence operations answ. STARTING UP.—The Metacomet cotton mill resumed operations on Monday. For the procent it will run
seven hours per day, starting at 8 a. m. and closing at
4 p. m., with one hour for dinner. This is the largest
cotton mill in the city—running over ill 600 spindles,
and employing nearly 300 operatives—and its starting,
even on theretime, will afford a great deal of relief to
the distress in one wide. The Pocasset mill is stiff running. This mill employs

nearly as large a number of hands as the Metacome

Laconic.-The following is the whole of the Minne

LACONIC.—The following is the whole of the Minnesota Governor's Proclamation for Thackegiving:

PROCLAMATION

By Charles S. Chaes, Acting Governor of the Territory of
Minnesota:

Thursday, the leth day of December, is hereby appointed to
be observed by the people of Minnesota as Thankegiving Day,
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
casagd to be affined the seal of the Territory, at St.
Paul, this the 19th day of November, in the pair of our Lord
1857, and of the Territory the ninth.

CHARLES L. CHASE, Acting Governor.

EDWARD M. NCCOCK, Private Secretary.

THE DETECTION OF MURDERERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trausa.

Sin: Many causes have been assigned by the public press for the appalling increase of crime in this city such as the "mistakes of our judicial system, the weskie s of our judicial tribunals, and mischievous election influerces." Although the above are undoubtedly among the

auses which "underlie the catalogue of our aboundirg crimicals," there are others which have been overlooked or greatly misunderstood. The speedy de tection and punishment of criminals has always been considered among the most effectual preventatives of crime, but it must be apparent to every one that during the last five years many of the most terrible crimes con mitted in this city have gone undetected, or if suspicion has alighted upon any individual, the evidence was totally insufficient to secure a conviction. There is a growing tendency among the public not to convict those accused of crimes to which the penalty of death is attached, on insufficient legal or medical evidence. The history of the trial of Henderson at Troy for the murder of his wife is a remarkable instance of this fact; for although he was indoubtedly guilty he was not eitheless convicted on erroneous medical evidence, and hence rearry all the leaders of the medical profession united in a petition to the Governor for his pardon. Numerous cases of a similar kind have also occurred in this city. It therefore becomes essential for those in authority to take such prompt measures as will turnish conclusive evidence of the guilt of the accused. Many persons recently accused of the crime of hemicide have escaped conviction solely from the want of testimony, which, if it had not been for the gross ignorance or criminal negligence of those in authority, could easily have been supplied.

Thus, in the case of Dr. Bugdell, it was the carelessness with which the post mortem examination of the body was conducted that led the authorities to an considered among the most effectual preventatives of

Thus, in the case of Dr. Burdell, it was the carelesstess with which the post mortem examination of the
body was conducted that led the authorities to suppose the time of the commission of the tragedy was at
a late hour in the evening, when, from circu assauces
which have since been discovered, and which could
have been surply proved by the undigested condition
of the centents of the stomach, the Doctor was undoubtedly murdered immediately after dinner, between
0 and 7 o clock in the evening. In the Luther case,
one of the parties accused of the crime was permitted
by the officer in charge to change her dress immediately after her arrest, which, according to her
own confession after her acquittal, was marked with
spots of blood. And in the case of Williams, convicted
of murdering his wife by poison, in consequence of a

spots of blood. And in the case of Williams, convicted of murdering his wife by poison, in consequence of a decision of the Judge trying the case, improperly admitting the dying declarations of the deceased, which was afterward overruled, the accused obtained a new first; the moet important witness shortly afterward left the city, and could not be found, and the prisoner, for want of sufficient evidence was not tried a second tree, and finally discharged.

It is the duty of the Coroner to inquire into every care of death which has manifestly arisen from violence or unnatural consequences. The office was undoubtedly originally formed for the express purpose of protecting human life, and putting a check to the crime of unjustifiable homiciae; and it is the bounden duty of the Coroner to satisfy the public mind in all such cases as to whether the crime is the result of negligence, accident, or design.

such cases as to whether the crime is the result of tegligence, accident, or design.

The statute in this State authorizes the Coroners to proceed forthwick to the place where any person has been slain or dangerously/wounded, or has been found dead, under such circumstances as to require an inquisition. It is his duty to inquire whether the man was slain or wounded in the same place he was found, or not, and it is also his duty to summon a competent physician or surgeon to make an immediate poet mortem examination of the body. All wounds ought to be viewed, their length, breadth and depth, how many, or in what part of the body, or with what weapon they were made. It will be perceived that the Coroners have ample powers delegated to them, but the history of recent important cases sufficiently demon strates how inefficiently their duties have been performed.

history of recert important cases sufficiently demonstrates how inefficiently their duties have been performed.

Inquests are seldom if ever held upon wounded persons. Occasionally the dying declaration of a wounded person is taken in such an informal manner that it is not worth anything in a court of justice; but the usual custom is to wait patiently until the unfortunate victim of violence has breathed his last, when the Coroner leisurely proceeds to hold an inquest on the body. During the interval, the perpertators of the crime, auticipating the result, have sought safety in flight, or in some other manner cluded the ends of justice. It is not unfrequently the case that many hours clapse before the Coroner proceeds to hold an inquest or view the body. In the mean time, through the interference of the officers and others attracted to the spot, all takes of the erime are obliterated, and it is impossible to obtain a view of the body or surrounding objects in the rame position they were first discovered. The Coroners, however, are not always to be blamed in such cases, as the officers frequently remove the body, and the Coroner is not notified until some time afterward. For instance, about four years since a man was found in Hammersly street, near the Hudson River, about 9 o'clock in the evening, with his throat cut from ear to car, and a fracture of the skull, evidently from a blow with a hammer. There was a large pool of blood currounding the body, and tracks of bloody feotsteps were traced to a short distance from the body. The Coroner was not notified until the following marking; and when he proceeded to examine the place where the body was found, the tracks of blood were obliterated, and the surrounding objects changed, so that no clue wastever could be obtained of the murdeter.

If in this instance the Coroner had been immediatally summened, and had at once proceeded with a

ly summened, and had at once proceeded with a physician skilled in conducting such examinations to view the body, and carefully measure the tracks of blood, also investigating everything in any manner relating to the case. I have no doubt from factained at the time that the murderer would have been detected and brought to speedy justice. It is not my intention to cast any unjust aspersions

It is not my intention to east any unjust aspersions upon the Corsner or officers; they are undoubtedly dispected to perform their duty. Few persons, however, understand the importance of evidence which can only be furnished by an immediate inspection of the body in the same place where it was found. Officers therefore frequently remove the body to the Station-House or sense other place distant from the scene of the homicide, thus cestroying all traces by waich the criminals could be detected. As a remedy for these evils. I propose that the officers should be actified by the Superintendent of Police in every instance of homicide, not to remove, nor in any way interfers with the body; also, that the Coroner should be immediately rotified and requested to give instant attention to such notice. notice.

notice.

Surgeors of Police, thoroughly acquainted with Medical Junispundence, should also be appointed to every Precinct, and be especially detailed to take entire charge of all cases of homicide until the arrival of the Corener. It should be his duty to take drawings of the body and room in which the body was found, also, of the surrounding premises, and, in fact, make accurate observations of everything apperlaining to the case. Upon the arrival of the Coroner he should resign the case into his hands, but be present at the post-mortem examination of the body, and also, under the direction of the Coroner, assest him in every possible manner. Under the direction of the District-Attorney he should assist in any future investigations Attorney he should assist in any future investigation that might be required, and act as a prosecuting wit ness at the trial of the accused. If the above names reforms should be promptly adopted I feel sames that the number of convictions would be greatly in creased, and the ends of justice materially benefitted.
DAVID UHL, M D, No. 41 East Twentieth street.
Kets-York, Nov. 24, 1857

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

From The Windsor (Ft.) Journal, Nov. 21.
We this week complete the report of the legislative

proceedings.

We have already alluded to the earnest effort made

We have already alluded to the earnest effort made to repeal the Judiciary act of last year, and retain the circuit system which has been in operation the last sever or eight years, but it did not succeed. A bill repea irg the act of last year providing for the reference of actions by the County Court was made the subject of werm discussion in both Houses, and passed.

Some amendments to the liquor law passed the House, but failed in the Senate. The people generally are, so far as we understand their sentiments, adverse to any further "doctoring" on that subject at present. A bill relating to fugitive slaves, similar in its provisions to the "Perronal Liberty law" of Massachusetts, was reported by a Select Committee on that subject, of which Mr. Needham of Hartford, was Chairmen, and ductneed, but it failed of passage.

A bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of

A bill appropriating \$30,000 for the completion of the State House was the most exciting topic discussed during the last week of the session. It was final amenced by substituting \$30,000 for \$50,000, and is cluding all that may be received by the State of certain bend given by sundry citizens of Montpelier at the time it was determined to locate the State House Montpelier. at Montpelier, last Winter.

The amount of the State tax ordered to be laid the present year, is 16 cents on the dollar of the Grand List.

A bill increasing the salary of the Governor from \$700 to \$1,000, and that of the Freasurer to \$500, was passed. In the House the vote stood, Ayes 83, Noer 79. Noes 79.

bill abolishing the office of Reporter of Decisions A bill abolishing the office of Reporter of Pectadas of the Supreme Court and throwing that duty on the Judges failed, and Charles L. Williams was cleated Reporter for the year ensuing.
The Committee on Claims looked very gingerly at all bills presented against the State. The House was equally averse to all unnecessary expenditures.

Claimants generally met with less encouragement than usual. The times and the condition of the Treasury were undenbtedly the cause of the disinclination to recommend expenditurer.

We are inclined to think, as has been remarked by one of our cotemporaries, that the Legislature her been characterized by conservative and prodestregard for the welfare of the State, which has kept it in some measure free from the intemporate legislation of some of its prodecessors. In this State with the large mamber of representatives and limited range of interests which demand consideration, we are in danger of overmuch legislation. The beauty of a code of laws is stability. This cannot be maintained when every seesion alterations and amendments are made, nor when enactments are made only to be immediately repealed. pesied.

> FIFTH-AVENUE RETAINING-WALL SWINDLE

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: By the proceeding of the Common Council. * *

published in your paper of the 10th inst., it appear . the Committee on Roads, in the Board of Aldermamade a report concurring with the Board of Council men is an ordinance for building a retaining wall ren in an ordinance for building a retaining wall.

Fifth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-nit atreets; and they say, among other things, they are satisfied, and agric with the views entertained by the Deputy Street Commissioner on the subject, who say that the interest of the city will be more carefully agrarded and protected by this arrangement that the work is entrasted to another contractor." It committee, therefore recommend a concurrence at the of 20 cents per cubic foot—that is, they consider in that locality out of twenty-five or this thousand dollars. The whole subject, however, we finally laid over till the next meeting, where it is to probably lie until after the approaching election when, if the right men are returned, as they are very likely to be, the villainty will be forthwith consummate. The day, I admit has gone by, for wonder or suprise at any act of the Common Council, or Head of Department in this city, however darking or attocious. Nevertheless there is now and then one, so much misconspicuous for villainty han the last, when the characteristics of the knave and pichpocket are so proment and well-defined, that it really amounts to nothing more or less than a criminal participation in the premeditated reberry of a neighbor to suffer it to pass with a silent indifference. This retaining wall scheme I conceive to be one of them.

If the Deputy Street Commissioner had said the interest of the contracter and those in the plot would be more carefully guarded by a certain arrangement than if the work was intrusted to another contracter, there would be no densing his premises. But to say or infer that the interest of the city or that of the property in the aforesaid locality would be in any way subserved by the erection of a retaining wall, even without charge, is to say or infer that which is not susceptible of proof by him or the whole Street Department. It is, however, due Mr. Conover, the present Street Commissioner, to say that he has had no hand in the iniquity in question. Fifth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-nic

iniquity in question.

The regulating and grading of any given street or avenue, as a matter of course, carries with it the necessity for falling in the sunken lots, if any, before the same can be made available for building purposes; and if the said street or avenue be graded to its fall width, as it of necessity must be, the several canken lots fronting thereon are entitled to the benefit of the slope or core running into or upon them from the surface. and if the said street or avenue be graded to its full width, as it of necessity must be, the several sunken lots ficating thereon are entitled to the benefit of the slope or core rushing into or upon them from the surface of the street, innamuch as they are compelled to pay for it by the terms of the contract with the city and contractor. It follows, then, that the erection of a retaining wall at the expense of the lot, that must necessarily deprive it of the advantage of the slope or core, for the exclusive benefit of the contractor, and that does not obviate in the slightest degree the necessity for filling the same, is nothing more or less than an advoit swindle upon the sufortunate owner. And when we take into consideration the fact that the grading of the street and avenue, the filling of the surken lots, and the erection of a wall at a cost of \$25,000 or \$30,000, which latter is of no manner of use or benefit to the avenue, the filling of the latter, as it renders ascess to the lots on its line both difficult and dangeres—the whole to be made an exclusive charge upon the property fronting said street or avenue, and when we consider further that the average cost per let for reducing any street or avenue upon the northern half or three-fourths of the Island to a payment, the summary of the reducing any street or avenue upon the northern half or three-fourths of the Island to a payment of the summary of

HOW THE FRAUD MAY BE PERPE-TRATED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have had some experience in New York polities, and desire to call the attention of electors as to bow frauds are perpetrated, by means of dates are declared elected, when in fact a majority of the votes cast have been against them. It is by a system well known among the initiated and designated as counting-in."

The law requires Canvassers to be at the Election Districts half an hour before the closing of the polls; and the object of this requirement was to be a sure and the object of this requirement was to be a sure, check upon the Inspectors, and secure an honest count of the votes given. But my experience has given me positive knowledge that this precaution has not prevented frauds in the count. It is to the fling of the counted votes and the counting of them out that the vigilance of these looking out for fraunds is especially to be directed. It is usual to count the ballots in tallies of ten, and these are then finaded to the Chairman of the Canvassers, who puts them on file and says 'ten tally, regular Democratic tickst,' and they are filed as Wood tickete, when every one may be for Tiemann. The first duty of our citizens is to see that the most honest of the Canvassers is chosen Chairman, and the next is to see that every vote counted for Wood is east for him; such have a sharp committee at each district to see that the Chairman of the Board of Canvassers does not cheat by this counting in game. I believe Wood has been twice defeated by the people and elected in this manner. In the First, Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Nincteenth Wards Wood has entire control, and calculates to get enough votes in those Wards by this system to secure his election.

Committees should also be appointed to take meme randums of the exact vote as announced when the count is completed, to see that the returns are not salf-sequently altered before or after they get to the clerk's

office.

If precautions are properly taken to prevent fraude from these two sources, Daniel F. Tiemann will be our next Mayor; but give the Canvassers a chance to repeat this game of fraud, and Wood will be declared elected, even if every Ward in the city should really not a scalest him.

vote against him.

Travelers often bear the expression that "Weed"
"wou'd be elected if all the votes in the city are cast
"against him," and this is the way it is to be done.)

SWINDLING AT ST. LOUIS, Mo. - On Tanday mora-Swindling at St. Louis, Mo. On large facey dry goods dealer at St. Louis, Mo. was seen transfering three large boxes of goods from the store of Joseph Hadsell & Bro. Curie was arcested, but told a planeible story and was released. The Chief of Police then went to the store of Hadsell, which he found lice then went to the store of Hadeell, which he found brilliantly lighted. A dozen clerks were hard at-work, packing golds for removal. He remonstrated, stating the difficulty of averting suspicion from even-an honest business thus late transacted, and obtained a promise that no more goods should be sent off that within

right.

During the day (Tuasday), Mr. Carlos Pierce, of the firm of Pierce Brothers & Flanders, extensive dealers in sike and domestics. Boston, arrived in St. Louis, and after examining the stock and books of Hadsell & Co., announced that his firm had been swindled out of \$19,500. Other parties soon after appeared, with claims, it is said, to the extent of about \$20,000.

\$30,000.

The store of George E. Currio was searched, \$2d several boxes of valuable goods identified as part of the fradelently appropriated stock, were found and seized. Nearly \$3,000 worth were also Fload in other

places.

For a few days prior to the above denouement, the feers. Hadeel and their branch houses were saling feers, articles was the frapidly at enormously lew prices, articles was \$25 being knocked off at \$1, and in that proportion. Several of the parties concerned have been arrested.

Mesers, Grun & Runingar, Ho. 131 Mairet, new Partiofice Bridding, Hantroom, are Agente for the pain of Runy Thinwas.